

Pub. L. 102-325, title XV, §1554(a), July 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 839; Pub. L. 103-208, §2(k)(14), Dec. 20, 1993, 107 Stat. 2486.)

AMENDMENTS

1993—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 103-208 substituted “6” for “4” before “succeeding fiscal years”.

1992—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-325 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) read as follows:

“(1) For the purpose of carrying out this chapter (except for paragraph (9) of section 4604(b) of this title), there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1989; \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1990; \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1991; \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1992; and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1993.

“(2) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.”

1988—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100-569 amended subsec. (a) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (a) read as follows: “For the purpose of carrying out this chapter (except for paragraph (9) of section 4604(b) of this title), there are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1987 and \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1988. Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available to the Institute until expended.”

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-498 substituted “fiscal year 1987” for “fiscal year 1985”, “fiscal year 1988” for “fiscal year 1986”, and “Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available to the Institute until expended” for “Moneys appropriated for the fiscal year 1985 shall remain available to the Institute through the fiscal year 1986”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1993 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-208 effective as if included in the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, Pub. L. 102-325, except as otherwise provided, see section 5(a) of Pub. L. 103-208, set out as a note under section 1003 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-325 effective Oct. 1, 1992, see section 2 of Pub. L. 102-325, set out as a note under section 1001 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Section 1601(a)(2) of Pub. L. 99-498 provided that: “The amendments made by paragraph (1) [amending this section] shall take effect on October 1, 1986.”

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 4604 of this title.

§ 4610. Dissolution or liquidation

Upon dissolution or final liquidation of the Institute or of any legal entity created pursuant to this chapter, all income and assets of the Institute or other legal entity shall revert to the United States Treasury.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1711, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2659.)

§ 4611. Biennial reports to President and Congress; comments, findings, and recommendations; Congressional Committee hearings

Beginning two years after October 19, 1984, and at intervals of two years thereafter, the Chairman of the Board shall prepare and transmit to the Congress and the President a report detailing the progress the Institute has made in carrying out the purposes of this chapter during the preceding two-year period. The President shall

prepare and transmit to the Congress within a reasonable time after the receipt of such report the written comments and recommendations of the appropriate agencies of the United States with respect to the contents of such report and their recommendations with respect to any legislation which may be required concerning the Institute. After receipt of such report by the Congress, the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate shall hold hearings to review the findings and recommendations of such report and the written comments received from the President.

(Pub. L. 98-525, title XVII, §1712, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2659.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives changed to Committee on International Relations of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Fourth Congress, Jan. 4, 1995.

Committee on Education and Labor of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Fourth Congress, Jan. 4, 1995.

CHAPTER 57—UNITED STATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Sec.

- 4701. Statement of purpose.
- 4702. Congressional findings and declaration of policy.
- 4703. Scholarship program authority.
 - (a) In general.
 - (b) Form of scholarship; forgiveness of loan repayment.
 - (c) Consultation.
 - (d) “Institution of higher education” defined.
- 4704. Guidelines.
- 4705. Authority to enter into agreements.
- 4706. Policy regarding other international educational programs.
 - (a) AID-funded programs.
 - (b) USIA-funded postgraduate study in the United States.
 - (c) Study by Americans in developing countries.
- 4707. Establishment and maintenance of counseling services.
 - (a) Counseling services abroad.
 - (b) Counseling services in the United States.
- 4708. J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board.
- 4709. General authorities.
 - (a) Public and private sector contributions.
 - (b) Utilization of returning program participants.
 - (c) Promotion abroad of scholarship program.
 - (d) Increasing United States understanding of developing countries.
 - (e) Other activities to promote improved understanding.
- 4710. English teaching, textbooks, and other teaching materials.
- 4711. Repealed.
- 4712. Funding of scholarships for fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987.

Sec.

- (a) Central American undergraduate scholarship program.
- (b) Scholarships for students from other developing countries.
- 4713. Latin American exchanges.
- 4714. Feasibility study of training programs in sizable Hispanic populations.
- 4715. Compliance with Congressional Budget Act.

§ 4701. Statement of purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to establish an undergraduate scholarship program designed to bring students of limited financial means from developing countries to the United States for study at United States institutions of higher education.

(Pub. L. 99-93, title VI, § 601, Aug. 16, 1985, 99 Stat. 439.)

§ 4702. Congressional findings and declaration of policy

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) it is in the national interest for the United States Government to provide a stable source of financial support to give students in developing countries the opportunity to study in the United States, in order to improve the range and quality of educational alternatives, increase mutual understanding, and build lasting links between those countries and the United States;

(2) providing scholarships to foreign students to study in the United States has proven over time to be an effective means of creating strong bonds between the United States and the future leadership of developing countries and, at the same time, assists countries substantially in their development efforts;

(3) study in United States institutions by foreign students enhances trade and economic relationships by providing strong English language skills and establishing professional and business contacts;

(4) students from families of limited financial means have, in the past, largely not had the opportunity to study in the United States, and scholarship programs sponsored by the United States have made no provision for identifying, preparing, or supporting such students for study in the United States;

(5) it is essential that the United States citizenry develop its knowledge and understanding of the developing countries and their languages, cultures, and socioeconomic composition as these areas assume an ever larger role in the world community;

(6) an undergraduate scholarship program for students of limited financial means from developing countries to study in the United States would complement current assistance efforts in the areas of advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities;

(7) the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America has recommended a program of 10,000 United States Government-sponsored scholarships to bring Central American students to the United States, which program

would involve careful targeting to encourage participation by young people from all social and economic classes, would maintain existing admission standards by providing intensive English and other training, and would encourage graduates to return to their home countries after completing their education; and

(8) it is also in the interest of the United States, as well as peaceful cooperation in the Western Hemisphere, that particular attention be given to the students of the Caribbean region.

(Pub. L. 99-93, title VI, § 602, Aug. 16, 1985, 99 Stat. 439; Pub. L. 103-199, title III, § 305, Dec. 17, 1993, 107 Stat. 2324.)

AMENDMENTS

1993—Pars. (6) to (10). Pub. L. 103-199 redesignated pars. (8) to (10) as (6) to (8), respectively, and struck out former pars. (6) and (7) which read as follows:

“(6) the number of United States Government-sponsored scholarships for students in developing countries has been exceeded as much as twelve times in a given year by the number of scholarships offered by Soviet-bloc governments to students in developing countries, and this disparity entails the serious long-run cost of having so many of the potential future leaders of the developing world educated in Soviet-bloc countries;

“(7) from 1972 through 1982 the Soviet Union and Eastern European governments collectively increased their education exchange programs to Latin America and the Caribbean by 205 percent while those of the United States declined by 52 percent;”.

§ 4703. Scholarship program authority**(a) In general**

The President, acting through the United States Information Agency, shall provide scholarships (including partial assistance) for undergraduate study at United States institutions of higher education by citizens and nationals of developing countries who have completed their secondary education and who would not otherwise have an opportunity to study in the United States due to financial limitations.

(b) Form of scholarship; forgiveness of loan repayment

To encourage students to use their training in their countries of origin, each scholarship pursuant to this section shall be in the form of a loan with all repayment to be forgiven upon the student's prompt return to his or her country of origin for a period which is at least one year longer than the period spent studying in the United States. If the student is granted asylum in the United States pursuant to section 1158 of title 8 or is admitted to the United States as a refugee pursuant to section 1157 of title 8, half of the repayment shall be forgiven.

(c) Consultation

Before allocating any of the funds made available to carry out this chapter, the President shall consult with United States institutions of higher education, educational exchange organizations, United States missions in developing countries, and the governments of participating countries on how to implement the guidelines specified in section 4704 of this title.

(d) “Institution of higher education” defined

For purposes of this chapter, the term “institution of higher education” has the same mean-